

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.



R. K. PUGHAWA has this day been appointed Board Supervisor for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui.

Messrs. C. R. Bishop, J. Kamoikehehu and H. A. Widemann have been appointed Commissioners to assess the value of the private property required for the opening of School Street.

Official information has been received at this department, that during the temporary absence of JAMES WATSON, Esq., acting Consul of the United States at Hilo, C. H. WATSON, Esq., of Hilo, has been appointed acting Vice Consul of the United States at that port, and he will be respected accordingly.

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, of America.
Honolulu, April 17, 1869.

Notice is hereby given, that at their meeting of April 19th, 1869, the Board of Health passed a resolution, suspending from this date, the 1st of the Quarantine Regulations and Rules adopted by them at their meeting of January 8th, 1869.

By order of the Board of Health.
Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, April 19, 1869.

OUR ADVERTISING.

It seems to be a part of the editorial calling for one to talk himself and his enterprise up; to tell the public what an astonishing influence he has on the same public, on the principle that each individual, as he reads the astounding facts, will, for want of better evidence, pro or con, on the subject, believe the statement of the particular "we," as true of every one else, except himself, and take it as evidence of his wide-spread popularity and influence. The amount of his circulation is something enormous—in fact, does convey an immense amount of money into his own pockets, and will do so into the pockets of all who advertise with him. Some are like the Razor-Strip man, in explaining all the possible and impossible advantages of doing business with them, in their little line. They likewise think it to be a proper trick of the trade to decry their rivals—to inform the people who would otherwise be ignorant of the fact, that no one reads that rascally sheet that is so characteristically edited by Potts or Sluk, as the case may be.

Now for ourselves, we simply say that we can and do afford to those advertising in our paper, the means of a most extensive communication with the people of this country. It is quite true that there is no Church Organization to urge upon the people the taking of the *As Okoa*, but it can do without it, and make its way, not only without that aid, but without misrepresenting the actions or motives of any one. It is true that we have not, what some seem to think, the advantage of commending ourselves and vanning our independence by publishing slurs and sneers at the King, and those whom he may happen to honor with his confidence, or reckon among his friends. But we entertain the opinion that our neighbors make a little mistake in supposing that this course commends itself, very much, to the inhabitants of this country.

This office is established, by the Legislature, for the good of the people. The papers which are issued from it are conducted for the benefit of the people. Therefore, there is no sense—no, not the least—in saying that all its resources should not be put into active operation to aid in carrying on business, and reducing, if possible, the expenses thereof. We have the presses, types and buildings, and must keep them. We moreover must keep in employ a sufficient force of men to print these papers, as well as to do the other printing, ordered by the Legislature, or necessary in the ordinary transaction of the public business. Would it not, therefore, be the height of folly—would it not be unfaithfulness in administering the public property—to let men stand idle, in order that some one else may charge the public—the owners of this Press—a higher price for job-work than it can be furnished for, from this office? Would that be to administer the public property with economy? Governments can not turn traders. But this is a different thing. This office is obliged to be maintained, and the job-printing is an incident to its business.

But says our neighbor, the reduction will oppress the worthy mechanic "because expenses must be curtailed," i. e., wages will be reduced. We don't think so. No printers need be afraid that there will be any necessity of reducing wages, as long as good hands are so scarce. We are anxious to take on all full hands that will offer, at full prices; and even those that are not full hands, or what we call full hands, can get here the most liberal employment—and we do not intend to reduce wages. So that if any are out of work, let them come on, and they shall have it, more especially those who work in both languages. No, we do not wish to drive any one out of the country; we wish all to live here, grow rich, and be good citizens. But we want to conduct this office in as economical way as possible, for the good of the whole people. Competition is the life of business, and monopolies or combinations to keep up prices, when they ought to come down, is prejudicial to every community.

We want to make this as nearly a self-sustaining institution as possible, and that the whole community should get the advantage of the capital which they are obliged to invest here, and the wages which they must pay. In doing so, we do our duty. The very statute commanding the establishment and maintenance of this office, directs that if the amount appropriated by the Legislature should not be sufficient to pay the expenses thereof, "the [the Director] shall have power to pay for the same, out of the receipts of his office," thus by a very clear inference, indicating that we are to obtain "receipts," which can only be done by working for those who see fit to get their work done here. If people choose to favor, with their work and advertisements, an establishment which does all in its power to injure them, which copies sneering articles out of foreign papers regarding the King, which attempts to stir up trouble between themselves and their laborers, as is the case with both the papers published by private enterprise, and more especially the *Kuokou*—that is their business, not ours. It is a free country, and each one can do as he thinks best.

We will keep the even tenor of our way, writing in their defense, supporting their interests, bearing abuse and detraction in their cause, offering to work for them at fair and economical prices, managing their property in as economical a manner as we are able, though as all our fellow citizens know, such extra care and labor as are thereby rendered necessary, do not add one cent to our emolument. We propose to carry on this business, entrusted to our care, as profitably as possible. If we find we do not have the support of the public in our attempt to economize for them—and lose money—we shall put back the prices to their old standard. If we find we make money and have their support, we shall, if possible, yet further reduce them.

We propose, likewise, to carry on the business in our own way, subject to the approval of the people, who own the property, which they undoubtedly will express or withhold in the Legislature; and we further propose, to do that which we would not hinder if we could, and could not, if we would, viz: let other people conduct their business in their own way.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE PUBLIC: Mr. Castle ought to feel badly. Moved, as he says, by an imperative sense of duty, he comes out, over his own name, to decry what has been denied at least a hundred times—the slanders which a "Correspondent" chooses to send from here to the *San Francisco Herald*—and forthwith, editorially, and anonymously over the signature of "Justice," they open out on him. When a man is out over his own name, it would be supposed that any person who proposes to make personal comments, would have the self-respect to furnish his. By keeping it back, he likens himself to one firing from behind a wall, at another walking boldly along the public highway. No one can say that "Justice," who adopts the same signature as that subscribed to a most calm and well-written article in the next column of the same paper, is the same as he who wrote for the *Herald*; but it is open to that suspicion. The correspondent seeks to earn five, or perhaps ten, dollars, and is willing to obtain them in the way which Mr. Castle, in his mild and gentlemanly manner, characterizes in the following words: "The writer, if he knows anything at all, knows well enough that there is no such system as that which the language 'forced Cooley servitude' conveys the idea of, to an American or English mind." Forthwith some one, from his ambush fires at him the epithet of "willing tool," who has obtained some "crumbs" to compensate his sad fall. What fall? fellow citizens. Was not every word of Mr. Castle's article true? and known to you all to be so? But listen to the Editor: "His conversation, composition, eye, even his very walk in life, has been toned down on its present key ever since—well, ever since he was made a member of the Privy Council." Passing by the absurdity, that a gentleman now arrived at 60 years of age, is corrupted by a seat in the Privy Council, and that "his walk in life has been toned down" by association with the members of that body—though the meetings scarcely average one per quarter—let us ask, is not his "walk in life" pure and blameless? Is not his statement entirely true, which they say is a "fib or falsehood"? Is not fully in accord with our most worthy, philanthropic, and virtuous citizens, with those directly interested in agriculture, and those not interested at all, except so far as the prosperity of their neighbors influences their own? Certainly, it is so. Then let a man, even of such character, attempt to defend himself, and the community from injurious aspersions, and that paper which asks your support must not only open upon him, itself, which, though not unpleasant enough, has the redeeming quality that, in this case, the Editor is known, and consequently the men are plied face to face, and if Mr. Castle chooses, he may retort the *ad hominem* argument—but allows anonymous writers to follow in his track. Well, "every one to his taste." Perhaps it is all right. If our fellow citizens think so, it must be so.

But there are two or three other little facts that are worthy of notice. We are at liberty to say that the first article, in the same paper, signed "Justice," was written by Mr. Castle. Now, in view of the fact that the calumnies conceived by him are indorsed editorially, in the preceding issue, by the statement that "the Correspondent looks at passing events with an impartial eye," giving the quotation as an illustration of the impartiality, and that the tone of the second article, signed "Justice," is similar, as respects Mr. Castle, to the editorial in the last issue, it is too much to say that it is open to the suspicion that the signature is not a coincidence at all, but that "Correspondence" of the *Herald*, editorial comments, and "Justice" had, if not written by the same hand, all emanate from the same source—from "there," or "thereabouts." That, in fact, the writer took Mr. Castle's signature after having seen his article? You see, Mr. "Justice" had dealt in wholesale slanders, and the paper makes itself the willing propagator of it.

"If a planter should be suspected of opposing a Minister, a few pointed directions to the District Judge in his neighborhood, a word to the Boundary Commissioner, a hint dropped in the Board of Immigration, a significant nod to the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and, if his opposition is sufficiently notorious, a word in the Supreme Court, such as 'we must support the Government gentlemen,' will soon surround him with a cordon of influences that will bring him into subjection, or drive him from the country." Unfortunately for the country they generally yield to the powers that be, and if sufficiently badgered will soon begin to write for the Government press. If, as the spell is broken, favors from the Board of Immigration are showered upon him, District Judges and the various Commissioners see things in a different light, and sympathy meets with its reward."

Is there the smallest foundation for this wholesale calumny? Some of it, of course, is pure nonsense, as for instance: "a significant nod to the Commissioners of Crown Lands"—since, by the Statute, two out of the three Commissioners must be from the Cabinet, and therefore need not "nod" to anybody on the subject, either significantly or insignificantly; and, besides, they are administering an estate which has no more to do with any individual planter, than his own estate has to do with the Commissioners. Where has a Boundary Commissioner yet sat to hear and decide any case? The former Sole Commissioner, Judge Robertson, sat on two, in which the same Commissioners of Crown Lands were actual parties to the record. How, then, does any man presume to write, and any paper presume to publish, that the Commissioners, or any of them, have been influenced adversely to any claimant, by corrupt or unworthy motives or solicitations of any one—much less third parties? Where is the planter who will say that the District Judge of his district has been directed, advised, or influenced adversely to him or his interests? What planter, or other man of business, has said, or will say, or has had cause to say, that the Judges, or any of them, have been, or could be, influenced in their decision by any intimation that the litigant is unfriendly to a Minister—or all of them—with the expression "We must support the Government, gentlemen"? But, fellow citizens, that paper, which it is claimed merits and receives your liberal support, does not hesitate to say your prosperity by seeking to spread the idea that justice is insecure, and even your courts are venal—the contrary is pre-eminent the fact! Years, position, a long life of usefulness, are no protection from the slanders of a penny-liner, whose sole idea is to earn a few—a very few—dollars, by this dirty work.

You have all heard the story of the crowd in Dublin, when one cried out, "Don't call that man's ears to the pump." The crowd, being ripe for such things, took the hint, though they had not thought of it before, and the man's ears were nailed to the pump. So this good citizen proceeds on the same principle, with hints that we have seen and heard before, from the same and similar sources, that domestic violence would be desirable. Hear him, and see the counsels which he, as well as some others, (who may not be spoken of, on account of the sacredness of their office, and their immense ecclesiastical elevation), see fit to give: "Physical demonstration is the only corrector of evil in an absolutism. This is not to be expected here. The native population are too feeble and too much under the yoke of the old, to appreciate the evil. The foreigners mainly come here to make money, and only care for that."

The remark made about the native population is very significant, and if they should awake from their listlessness, one day, it would not be surprising if it were the worse for those who thus outrage a peaceful and unoffending people.

I have thought it best to address this to the public, rather than to the Editor of the *Gazette*, and hope that he will give it an insertion.

[ED. REMARKS.—Probably it may safely be asserted that the calumnies commented on by our correspondent were "invented by the author."]

MR. EDITOR.—Probably no proposition has been made, within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," so fraught with the destinies of this kingdom and the "rest of mankind," as calculated to awaken the most lethargic, or to add new vigor to this decaying people, as that of your wise neighbor when he says in his last issue, in relation to Inter-Island steam, that "This whole question, reduced to a focus, amounts to this—shall we have steam or not?" I suppose that he means to be understood, that when the rays of the wonderful light, which he has thrown upon the subject, are concentrated, with the assistance of a powerful lens, an admiring world will at once be able to perceive, that we are either to have, or not to have "Inter-Island steam." Now, I defy any other man, to so satisfactorily settle so important a question in so few words.

With him, it is inspiration and possible, with others, it would be darkness, and, perhaps, impossibility. He also proves, in the same article, beyond a reasonable doubt, that we should at once offer \$25,000—I thought my offer of \$40,000, if anything, too liberal—to the North Pacific Transportation Company to induce that corporation to put on suitable Inter-Island steamers, provided of course, that they will consent to perform the service with vessels under the American flag, which they would probably consent to do. Only a few questions have suggested themselves to my mind, which would have the effect to make me hesitate in giving my "unmitigated" support to the above proposition. Among the simplest of these questions are the following: Firstly: Is a "responsible Ministry" were to permit vessels under a foreign flag to engage in the coasting trade, would there not be danger that the ghost of the Constitution of 1862, outraged beyond endurance at such a palpable disregard for a plain and explicit law, might arise and hurl them from the proud positions they now occupy? Secondly: How would it work in case this Government should demand the use of one of said steamers and be refused, and then take her by force, and use her for the purpose required, might not the bill be heavier than the service done would seem to deserve, and who would be likely to attend to the collection, and who would be the judge of the necessity of such use by Government? Thirdly: Your brilliant friend thus says: "In fact the contract should contain such a provision as is made by the American and British Governments with their subsidized steamers." Please sir, mark the word "their." Are there now any British steamers, subsidized by the American Government as coasters, or American steamers, subsidized by the British Government, as coasters, which are bound upon demand, to enter the service of the nation by which they are subsidized. And if there are any such—in case of a "little difficulty" between those great nations,—which side would these vessels have to take, and what would become of them if they happened to be caught taking the wrong side?

Don't you answer these questions Mr. Editor. I want the *liberator* to do so, out of that rare and priceless copy of Puffendorf. Never having spoken one single word, with any Minister, or other official of this Government, about steam, I am unable to give the Ministerial views on the question; but let us hope that they are as sound and as "broad and national" as those of the advocates of foreign subsidy. Yours, STEAM. P. S. If another and greater "ring" has "subsidized" any one, to advocate the little scheme above referred to, it is to be hoped that they have made the thing sufficiently remunerative to warrant a man in making himself supremely ridiculous. S.

MR. EDITOR.—I venture to trouble you with a few reflections, which have been suggested to my mind by recent events, in regard to the character of the responsibility resting upon those who undertake the conduct of a newspaper in the Hawaiian language. There are, I hold, few positions in this country, of more grave and solemn responsibility than that of one who undertakes, from week to week, to instruct and amuse this people through the medium of the press. There is no calling in which he who undertakes it, is required to be possessed of a calmer, or more matured judgment, a wider philanthropy, or a greater amount of that charity, which is inclined to look at the actions of all men from the most favorable point of view. The great want of books of a general character, in his own language, renders the Hawaiian (who is unable to read foreign books and papers) entirely dependent upon his newspaper, not only for a knowledge of the progress of events, but for guidance in the great moral and political questions of the day. The conflicting nature of the Hawaiian, makes him particularly susceptible to the views of those to whom he looks as his teachers. It is therefore a thing much to be regretted, if there should be any professed teachers of this people, who, in their papers, are rabid, bitter, and denunciatory towards any. There seem to be some people, who, although they must be aware, that honest men of like intelligence, have disagreed on almost every subject that has arisen since the world commenced—are perfectly incapable of comprehending how any one can disagree with them, and be honest. No man can honestly feel this way, unless he is perfectly satisfied that in himself is the very sum of human wisdom and perfection; and, I must say that a man who feels thus, must be a happy man, and has a perfect right to be proud of himself. A majority of reflecting people are very apt to mistrust that those who appear to be filled with this belief in their own infallibility, are not altogether sincere; and not unfrequently, attribute designing and wicked motives, where the utmost professions of the purest motives, are made. Without attempting to discuss, as to whether this mistrust is well founded, I venture to make the assertion that people such as these, are not the proper persons to conduct a native Hawaiian newspaper—not for that matter, any other—because they do not elevate, and are not capable of elevating and enlightening the people, but on the contrary, are the persons who are best calculated to do the very reverse. If they, assuming to occupy the very highest moral, religious and political ground, denounce those who do not see things exactly as they do, as dishonest knaves or incompetent blockheads, they are teaching the people to become intolerant; besides, they are telling them that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, we'll say ninety-nine, is not true. If they continually tell the people that they are down-trodden and oppressed, when the people are not down-trodden and oppressed; the people, you know, will after a time lose faith in their advisers and friends, and there will come a time when these advisers and friends of the people, will be utterly incapable of doing the dear, down-trodden people any more good. Indeed, this reflection would make me quite inconsolable, were it not for the fact that, at that time and thereafter, they will not be able to do the people any more harm. This last reflection goes a great way towards fully reconciling me to the harrowing possibility of the first; indeed I am so far reconciled by it, as to be fully of the opinion that the sooner that time comes the better for all concerned—particularly for the people.

The following extract from the report to the A. B. C. F. M., may not have met the eyes of all our readers, and therefore we give it the benefit of our circulation.

The persistent efforts and influence of the Papacy, and of Reformed Catholics in hostility to the labors and counsels of the missionaries, are a perpetual hindrance to their work. The self-denying and benevolent labor of years, and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, with their manifest good and wide-spread results, have been wholly ignored, disregarded, and as far as practicable circumvented and destroyed, by interfering emissaries from European Christian communities. Still, the addition of 827 new members to the native churches, and contributions from native members of near 30,000 dollars, together with the almost entire support of their own churches, and the sending of their missionaries to the islands beyond them, show their deeply rooted, Evangelical piety, and the presence and blessing of God's spirit. This whole mission and its fruits, gave the richest encouragement to the American Church, and to the Christianity of the world, to commit itself, promptly and unflinchingly, to the great work of converting all the nations of the earth to the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ."

It is a subject of regret that our Congressional and Presbyterian friends think that the work of their co-laborers of other denominations is so prejudicial, and that the manifest good of their own labors is "practically circumvented and destroyed" by the hostile efforts of the others. But others, disinterested and impartial, think that the zeal of our friends causes them to exaggerate the hindrance to their work from the sources mentioned. There is room enough for all. Neither of the two denominations mentioned has the smallest hostility to the labors and counsels of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, nor wish to "destroy or circumvent" the manifest good and wide spread results of their benevolent labors. They undoubtedly differ very strongly on polemical subjects,—but most clearly, one differs as much from the other as the other from the one. Inasmuch as religious tenets and theories are not demonstrable, those engaged in pressing different views, too frequently become so identified with them, as to think that any who differ from them, "hinder" their work, and it is to be hoped, that the idea that any religious denomination is "hostile" to the efforts of the others, or is "interfering" to prevent them from doing good, may disappear, and that all will work together, or separately, for the common good.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1869.
The Pacific Railroad.
Only about one hundred miles of track now remains to be laid, and the Continental Railroad will be completed. The Central Pacific is finished to within about forty miles of Monument Point or the north end of Salt Lake, and the Union Pacific has about sixty miles of track to lay to reach the same point. The Central Pacific is laying from three to four miles a day, and has its grading completed to Monument Point; this gap is almost certain to be closed by the first of May, some say by the middle of April.

Some parts of the Union Pacific Road are understood to be very badly constructed. A correspondent who has lately been over the road writes as follows:
As to the construction of the Pacific Railroad, it is not done according to contract from Bryan westward; the grade is low, in some places made of chunks of frozen dirt, which will soften into mush in the spring; the culverts and bridges are all of wood, temporary structures.

The obstacles in the construction of this road have been prodigious, and the temptation to construct portions of the road in a temporary manner have been very great. One of the very first things President Grant did, after stepping into office, was to remove two of the three Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad. These men had undoubtedly been unfaithful to the trust reposed in them, and they were removed at once. They were too ready to accept the railroad. As soon as a ribbon section of twenty miles was run out, it was promptly accepted and the government subsidy paid. President Grant thought it best, that the Railroad Company should not own the Commissioners.

It is said that "emigrant trains" will be placed on the road daily, semi-weekly, or weekly, as the demand may require, and passengers by these trains will be brought at much cheaper rates than ever heard of before. Emigrant passage tickets, will be sold at a price not exceeding fifty dollars, from New York to any point in California.

The rates of fare on the overland roads are two and a half cents a mile, between New York and Chicago, five cents a mile on the Union, and ten cents a mile, gold, on the Central. At these figures, and reducing the charges through to gold rates, we get the following approximate rates of fares, from New York to any point in California:

	Miles.	Fare.
New York to Chicago	960	\$14.40
Chicago to Omaha	484	7.26
Omaha to Salt Lake	1,070	16.05
Salt Lake to San Francisco	775	11.63
Total	3,299	\$51.34

In the statement of distances, six miles should be added for ferrage from Oakland to San Francisco, making a total of 3,305 miles.

The Central Pacific Company promises to reduce its rates of fare in July next, and this would reduce the charge on the Central to \$38.75, gold, and the cost of a through trip to \$115.25. The cost of meals and other incidental expenses along the road need not cost more than \$25, for a trip consuming only six to eight days.

The final completion of this great road will be a distinguished event—the twenty years dream of California will be realized, and a new era of rapid development and substantial prosperity will begin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. CLEGGHORN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
In Merchandise, Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu Streets. Retail Establishments on Nimitz Street, and on the corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.

DOUGLAS PANEE,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
King Street, between Duffin's Market, and Campbell's Tailor Shop.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD EVERETT will transact all business for me, by P. W. of Attorney, during my temporary absence from the Islands, and Mr. G. WILDER has kindly consented to act as Auctioneer.

JUST RECEIVED

—EX—
—AND—

STEAMER IDAHO.

D. C. MURRAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED has received by the above vessels.

A Fine Assortment of New Goods

WELL SELECTED.

For the Wants of this Market.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Boys' Cassimere Suits, Boys' Linen Suits, Boys' White and Colored Shirts, Boys' White & Speckled Straw Hats, Boys' Cassimere Suits, various Styles a Pattern, Neck Ties, Socks, etc.

A Fine Selection of Gent's Goods.

Gent's Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, Gent's Fine Black Doeskin Pants & Vests, The Finest Ass't of White Shirts in Honolulu—every size, (in 134 to 22 inches neck), Gent's Fine Cassimere Suits, various Styles a Pattern, Cotton, Merino, Linen and Lisle Thread, Gent's Hats, all styles & colors, Gent's Silk Umbrellas.

The Best Assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods in Town.

Under-shirts and Drawers, in Cotton, Linen, Canton-Flannel, Merino, Silk & Buckskin, Boots and Shoes, in great variety, Trunks, Valises & Travelling bags, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, very choice Hair Oil, Perfumery, White Kid Gloves.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

Weston's finest quality Pen-Knives, Wade & Butler's Knives, Singleton's, Fred. Ward's, & Other Maker's Knives.

SOME VERY SUPERIOR RAZORS—

for excellence of temper, is unrivalled. Every Razor which I sell, is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or to be returned. Badger's Genuine Hair Shaving Brushes, The Genuine Emerson's Razor Strip, Ladies' Seissors—J. Rogers' make, Button-hole, Nail, and other styles, superior to any in town.

In Dry Goods,

Will be found—Heavy Linen Sheetings, Linen Fines, Heavy Linen, Linen Diapers, Superior English Prints, Ladies' and Misses' Hose, Brooks' Spool Cotton, Button Rings, etc.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, in great Variety.

All These Goods will be Sold

AS LOW AS POSSIBLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen from the surrounding Islands, send your orders, and they will be attended to with promptness.

M. MCINERNEY,
Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.
Honolulu, April 20, 1869.—14-61

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, Honolulu, April 1st, 1869.

A	K
Allen, A. D. Kamahai	Krupp, John
Aylott, John	Kennedy, John
Austin, W. A.	Kelly, John
	Kimo, Piliaka 2

B	L
Bassell, H.	Longo, J. B.
Beard, B.	Long, J. B.
Bartolomew, W. Wallace	Leonard, Thomas
Bentley, Edwin E.	Blair, J. H.
Bishop, M. W.	Longland, G.
Brownwell, Allen F. 2	Longo, John T.
Bredin, W. D. 4	Longland, William
Burgher, C. E.	
Bucklin, H. O.	
Boutney, Louis	
Bond, B.	
Brick, Geo. A.	

C	N
Copier, J.	Nurtz, J.
Carter, Prince W.	Noble, Mrs T. N.
Coppernuth, John	
Cravall, W. H. 2	
Cleaveland, D. H. 2	
Coleman, G. W.	
Crowell, J. M.	
Cushman, Jas.	
Cowell, C. W.	
Copier, W. F. 2	
Carter, Joseph	
Calderon, Jose	
Copier, K.	

D	P
Drew, Francis D.	Parker, V. 2
David, H. S.	Papa, Thomas R.
Davis, Solomon 2	Papa, Thomas R.
Dibble, Andrew B.	Pierce, Frank A.
Dowse, W. H.	Proctor, Fred K. W.
Drake, David R. 6	Paxton, John A.

E	R
Edridge, Capt Henry 2	Robinson, Capt O. G. 3
	Ellis, Thomas E.
	Reider, Carl W.

F	S
Fletcher, John	Sylvester, Joseph
Fuller, Nathaniel L.	Sauer, John 2
Forrier, W. H.	Sherman, Horace 2
	Sweetman, John
	Stiles, John
	Seely, Henry M.
	Seymour, W. H.
	Shoemaker, Jackson B.
	Squires, Z. G.
	Spalding, Geo. H.

G	T
Gwitt, H. H.	Thrupp, John
Gonzales, Louis	Trask, Wm.
Gardner, Nathan L.	Tallich, J. B.
Gardner, C. W.	
Gifford, John H.	
Green, James R.	

PACKET LINES.

N. P. T. CO.

The Company's Steamship

IDAHO.

R. S. FLOYD, Commander.

Will leave her wharf for San Francisco on THURSDAY, the 23d of April, at 4 o'clock P. M.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

THE REGULAR PACKET

D. C. MURRAY,

N. T. BENNETT, Master.

Having the most of her cargo engaged, will have IMMEDIATE DISPATCH for the above port.

For freight and passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to